

March 1889.

Radcliffe Observations of Comets.

Observations of Comet Barnard (1888, September 2) and Comet Barnard (1888, October 30), made at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford.

(Communicated by E. J. Stone, M.A., F.R.S., Radcliffe Observer.)

The following observations were made with the Barclay equatorial, using the ring-micrometer, with power 100.

Comet Barnard (1888, September 2).

Date.	G.M.T.			Local Sidereal Time.			Observer.	* (Corrected for Refraction only)			No. of Comparisons.	Apparent R.A. of Comet.			Parallax in R.A. $\frac{p}{s}$	Log ($p \times \Delta$).	Apparent N.P.D. of Comet.			Parallax in N.P.D. $\frac{q}{s}$	Log ($q \times \Delta$).	Reference to Comparison Star.
	h	m	s	h	m	s		R.A.	m	s		h	m	s			h	m	s			
1888.																						
Nov. 26	8	56	30	1	16	18	F. B.	-0 32'68	+1 35'0		6	2	49	14'51	-0'13	9'1598	95	11	22'4	-6'66	0'8653	(a)
26	8	56	39	1	16	27	F. B.	-3 10'50	+1 4'6		7	2	49	13'94	-0'13	9'1598	95	11	15'7	-6'66	0'8653	(b)
26	9	7	40	1	27	30	F. B.	-0 35'87	+1 39'4		8	2	49	11'32	-0'12	9'1067	95	11	26'8	-6'67	0'8658	(a)
27	9	52	5	2	15	59	W.	-0 36'05	+6 12'2		12	2	42	12'64	-0'04	8'6210	95	26	54'8	-6'67	0'8686	(c)
27	10	17	59	2	41	57	W.	-0 42'78	+6 23'7		3	2	42	5'91	0'00	...	95	27	6'3	-6'68	0'8688	(c)
27	10	17	59	2	41	57	W.	-2 43'50	+0 13'8		3	2	42	5'82	0'00	...	95	27	8'0	-6'68	0'8688	(d)
27	13	24	3	5	48	32	F. B.	+0 46'16	...		7	2	41	12'88	+0'24	9'4274	...	...	...	...	...	(e)
27	13	24	3	5	48	32	F. B.	-1 37'17	+5 45'7		7	2	41	12'71	+0'24	9'4274	95	28	48'7	-6'53	0'8592	(f)
Dec. 22	9	13	2	3	15	23	R.	-0 28'34	-6 14'7		7	0	41	37'67	+0'15	9'3599	97	39	...	-4'86	0'8701	(g)
1889.																						
Feb. 9	6	50	48	4	5	57	R.	+0 47'79	...		5	23	42	28'69	+0'13	9'5259	...	...	...	...	...	(h)
9	6	53	0	4	8	9	R.	...	-2 17'4		4	...	...	...	...	...	94	29	3'9	-2'75	0'8485	(h)

Assumed Places of Comparison Stars.

Comp. Star.	Mean R.A. 1889°.	Reduction to Apparent R.A.	Mean N.P.D. 1889°.	Reduction to Apparent N.P.D.	Authority.
	$\begin{matrix} \text{h} & \text{m} & \text{s} \\ 2 & 49 & 44\cdot27 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} \text{s} \\ +2\cdot92 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} ^\circ & ' & '' \\ 95 & 9 & 55\cdot8 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} '' \\ -8\cdot4 \end{matrix}$	W. B. II. 838.
(a)					
(b)	$\begin{matrix} 2 & 52 & 21\cdot52 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} +2\cdot92 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 95 & 10 & 19\cdot3 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} -8\cdot3 \end{matrix}$	W. B. II. 887.
(c)	$\begin{matrix} 2 & 42 & 45\cdot80 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} +2\cdot89 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 95 & 20 & 51\cdot1 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} -8\cdot5 \end{matrix}$	Pola Meridian Obs. <i>Ast. Nach.</i> No. 2819.
(d)	$\begin{matrix} 2 & 44 & 46\cdot42 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} +2\cdot90 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 95 & 27 & 2\cdot6 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} -8\cdot4 \end{matrix}$	Mean of Karlsruhe (1885) and Radcliffe (1883).
(e)	$\begin{matrix} 2 & 40 & 23\cdot83 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} +2\cdot89 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 95 & 25 & 43\cdot7 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} -8\cdot6 \end{matrix}$	Mean of Karlsruhe (1885) and Radcliffe (1886).
(f)	$\begin{matrix} 2 & 42 & 46\cdot98 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} +2\cdot90 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 95 & 23 & 11\cdot5 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} -8\cdot5 \end{matrix}$	Mean of W. B. II. 708 and Schjellerup 785.
(g)	$\begin{matrix} 0 & 42 & 3\cdot82 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} +2\cdot19 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 97 & 46 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} -9\cdot3 \end{matrix}$	Schön. Z. -7°, No. 124.
	Mean R.A. 1889°.		Mean N.P.D. 1889°.		
(h)	$\begin{matrix} 23 & 41 & 41\cdot54 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} -1\cdot64 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 94 & 31 & 10\cdot4 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} +10\cdot9 \end{matrix}$	Mean of Schön. Z. -4°, 5955 and 1 equatorial comparison with W. B. XXIII. 1041.

Observers' Remarks.

1888, Nov. 26.—Nucleus 10–9 mag.

Nov. 27, 13^h.—Nucleus fainter than on Nov. 26, being now about 10½ mag.

1889, Feb. 9.—Comet very faint, only just discernible. Like a small circular nebula with central condensation. Comet low.

Nov. 27.—Distinct planetary nucleus about 10 mag.

Dec. 22.—Nucleus mag. 10.

In the computations of the parallax the adopted value of the Sun's mean horizontal parallax is 8".85, and the geocentric distances, Δ , have been taken from the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, Nos. 2867 and 2868.

Observations of Comet Barnard (1888, September 2) with the Transit-circle.

G.M.T. of Transit.	Observer.	Apparent R.A. of Comet.		Apparent N.P.D. of Comet.	Parallax N.P.D. q		Log (q × Δ).	Observer's Remarks.
		h	m s	° ' "	h	m s		
1888. Nov. 16	F. B.	12	16 39	3 57	34	18	0 8515	Faint; difficult observation.
20	F. B.	11	33 35	3 30	9	59	0 8587	Nucleus 10-11. Difficult but satisfactory observation.
22	F. B.	11	11 51	3 16	15	32	0 8620	Thin clouds passing. Difficult.
27	F. B.	10	18 8	2 42	5	62	0 8688	Not a satisfactory observation; comet very faint.

In the computation of the parallax the adopted value of the Sun's mean horizontal parallax is 8".85, and the geocentric distances, Δ, have been taken from the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, Nos. 2861 and 2867.

Comet Barnard (1888, October 30).

The following observations were made with the Barclay equatorial, using the ring-micrometer, with power 100.

Date.	G.M.T.		Local Sidereal Time.		Observer.	—★ (Corrected for Refrac- tion only.)		No. of Com- pari- sons.	Apparent R.A. of Comet.		Parallax in R.A. $\frac{p}{p'}$	Log ($p \times \Delta$).	Apparent N.P.D. of Comet.		Parallax in N.P.D. $\frac{q}{q'}$	Refer- ence to Compa- rison Star.										
	h	m	s	h		m	s		'	"	h	m	s	'	"											
1888. Nov. 27	15	11	14	7	36	0	F. B.	-1	11	76	...	8	10	16	58	38	-0.15	9.3792	99	51	"	-4.70	0.8761 (a)			
27	15	11	14	7	36	0	F. B.	-1	43	92	+1	0	7	8	10	16	57	42	-0.15	9.3792	99	51	"	-4.70	0.8761 (b)	
1889. Jan. 29	11	28	6	8	0	39	F. B.	+1	46	08	+7	3	7	9	10	5	49	91	-0.14	9.3013	71	22	38	2	-3.52	0.7029 (c)
29	12	10	52	8	43	32	F. B.	-1	17	69	+4	55	6	9	10	5	47	79	-0.09	9.1312	71	21	44	9	-3.42	0.6905 (d)
Feb. 1	12	39	23	9	23	57	W.	+0	53	49	+4	39	1	9	10	2	27	93	-0.05	8.8127	69	44	3	6	-3.17	0.6634 (e)